

Discussion the invalidity of Indo-European Theory based on Mel Copeland's studies / Corresponding with Copeland

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ABSTRACT

In this study, I show Turkish roots in ancient languages based on the extensive works of Mel Copeland. These languages are Etruscan, Akkadian and Sanskrit. Here you will also find Copeland's latest comments on the subject. Turkish or Proto-Turkish have entered these languages with a high rate. Or in other words, the Turkish at the root of these languages is undeniably dense for honest scientists. Although not the main theme of the study, intense Turkic traces also in Western languages, especially German and English, can be seen in the lists below. If we accept Copeland's claim, the Arabic basis in Indo-European languages is also strong. Whichever of these two realities we accept, we must reject the Indo-European language theory altogether.

INTRODUCTION

Mel Copeland is a world-renowned name in the language field. I saw his name in an article by **Rouard** and started researching him. Specialist of ancient languages, especially Etruscan and Akkadian. He examines all the languages of the world comparatively with their roots. He has created many dictionaries totaling thousands of pages. More importantly, unlike other scholars who ignore Turkish, he includes also Turkish in his works. This is important not for Turkish nationalism, but for science. Because denying a very important part of the truth for ideological and nationalistic reasons would kill science. If Proto-Turkish is at the root of many languages in the world, ignoring its is unscientific.

Therefore, Copeland's work is a treasure not only in terms of its scope, but also because it does not ignore Turkish. In this respect, the work of scientists such as **Kisamov** and **Klyosov** is also very valuable. So are the approaches of **Perdih**, **Rouard** and some others.

I first read “Etruscan Phrases / Indo-European / Table 1” from Copeland. Only in this first part of this study, which compares Etruscan and world languages, Turkish was also included. And, as I expected, the commonality of Etruscan and Turkish was evident here. When I told him that I would write a short article on the subject, he suggested that I examine his other works. In particular, he suggested his work called the “Eurasian Linguistic Foundation”.

What I have learned from our correspondence with Copeland is as follows: Copeland acknowledges the prevalence, history and importance of Turkish. He admits that Turkish is mixed (blending) with many languages. He shows many examples of these. With Indo-European languages, Western languages, including Hittite. He explores the course and rules of this mixture. However, he thinks that nothing definite can be said on this matter. He says it is very difficult. He states that Turkish is not the basis in this mixture, and if a basis is to be found, the closest ancient languages to it may be Sanskrit and Akkadian. In one paragraph he tells me: “You have hit the core argument made in my ‘Eurasian linguistic foundations’ book. I think I used ‘transfer’ and mixing to explain what you explained, where a word such as ‘pure’ becomes transferred to ‘soap’ in another language, etc.” And... “My Indo-European Table is the data base, and only those words among the languages that correspond reached the ‘Eurasian linguistic foundations’ document. So your argument of the transfer of concepts is substantially supported in the ‘Eurasian linguistic foundations’ document. The role Turkish plays as a foundation in the linguistic transfers is a

challenge that, as I predicted, would cause your work to reach at least 400 pages. As I pointed out in Part II of the document, I gave up on the continuation of that work, which was looking for common, overriding patterns leading to an Eurasian source language. The transfers/mixing became more like a soup.”

When I examined the work called "Eurasian Linguistic Foundation" proposed by Copeland, I saw lexical and partially grammatical comparisons of many old and new world languages in 657 pages. There were also thousands of Turkish words. But, as the author said, it was very difficult to see and show the Turkish commonalities in hundreds of pages within tens of thousands of words. That's why I narrowed my scope of work for this article.

If we look at it from Copeland's point of view. One of the ancient languages that played a founding role is Akkadian... Akkadian is considered one of the Semitic languages. Then we have to admit that Arabic is one of the Indo-European language roots. This means the abolition of the Indo-European thesis. We Turks are already familiar with these languages because of the thousands of Arabic and Persian root words in our dictionaries. I personally came across many Arabic roots in English. But how many, in what proportion? I did not research, I did not count. But I have been searching for Turkish roots in Western languages for years. I've reached an almost exact ratio in this regard. For example, are there more Arabic roots in English, German than Turkish ones? It seems to me that Turkish is ahead by far.

Then let's choose the easy and straight way. Based on Copeland's work, let's compare Sanskrit and Akkadian with Turkish. When I examined the Akkadian dictionary, I saw this: This language, unlike Sumerian, is not very close to Turkish. Indeed, it smells Semitic languages. However, among these thousands of white sheep, many black sheep are immediately apparent. These are Turkic

words. And these words, which smell intensely Turkish, are not few in Akkadian.

Which are these? They are very clear. You will see it in the 4th list. How do we distinguish these black sheep? We distinguish many of them right away, some with a little effort. On what basis? Because of their morphological structures, grammatical harmony, conceptual connections, similarities to related words in Turkish, still living in Turkish... Historical, productive and cultural interests... Subject contexts... And of course, because of our knowing Arabic-Persian roots better than a Westerner. All these sit in a certain place with the genetic studies of the last 25 years.

For example, some of the many words that were transferred from Akkadian to Arabic and from there to Turkish dictionaries and religious terms: Maskanu: mesken, kaşaru: hazır, napistu: nefes, hibbabitū: habip, nummuru-nuru: nur, qeberu: kabir, ahazu: ahize, rabu: Rab, haramu: haram-harem, resu: resul, nakasu: nakkaş, samu: sema, lisanu: lisan...

I should also point out: The Turkish equivalents provided by Copeland are quite inadequate. Although, I also have learned some Eurasian Turkish words that I did not know before. In addition, some of what Copeland refers to as Turkish equivalents are rooted in Arabic or Persian. This is normal, because the author compares almost 100 languages in detail. If he only concentrated on Turkish, the deficiencies would be reduced. Even linguists who are native speaker Turkish are missing out on a lot of overlap. It is necessary to specialize and concentrate on this subject. I should add that my work also contains deficiencies. Even though I've mastered and improved my skills on this subject, I'm missing some words. In order to reduce the deficiencies, it is necessary to work longer and work as a team.

At the same time with this explanation, I am trying to point out that some (few) of these commonalities I have shown may turn out to be wrong. However, this does not mean that the root rate of Turkish in these languages is less than what I have shown. There are much more. Because I can't catch them all. I can't list all of the ones I caught. They need to look solid. The Indo-European club functions like a religious cult, and they can invent word stems as they wish. How much nonsense root of any word they show, it is accepted without questioning. On the other hand hundreds of error hunters carefully examine what I wrote. They show the skill of finding wrong even in the most right ones.

Of the two languages Copeland cited as the original root, the other was Sanskrit. I compared this language with Turkish before. Based on 1000 basic words. I found the Turkish-Sanskrit harmony at the rate of 23 percent. This time, I researched the Turkish-Sanskrit harmony in Copeland's table I mentioned above.

As a result, I show the Turkish-Etruscan harmony on the base of 110 items in the 1st list below. I also show German-English-Latin-Turkish and other root commonalities in the same list. I do the same with other lists. In the 2nd list, I show the Etruscan-Turkish harmony only on the basis of words starting with the letter "S". It is again based on another dictionary by Copeland. In the 3th list, I show the Turkish-Sanskrit harmony over 110 items. And in the 4th I compare the Turkish-Akkadian harmony.

RESULTS

Turkish and Etruscan were found to be compatible 32 percent. Turkish and Sanskrit were found to be compatible 34 percent. Turkish and Akkadian overlap at a rate of 6.5 percent.

DISCUSSION

Even if these rates were around 4-5 percent, it would be necessary to reconsider the dominant theory of “language families”. Because these words are all very old words. But these high rates once again debunk the myth of language families and the Indo-European theory. To me there's no need to even argue. In this respect, the Nostratic Theory should be given its right, and all theories, including it, should be reviewed.

Copeland says it could be Sanskrit and Akkadian that play a key role in the blending of the world's languages. Finally, he considers Hittite as the most important language in this context. He says basic one is not Turkish. But then he leaves an open door to Turkish and states that extensive studies should be done on this subject. That's what somebodies are doing. I show Turkish roots in Akkadian and Sanskrit languages. These black sheep are distinguished by their morphological structure. Many researchers now record that Proto-Turkish is a very old language. **Anatole Klyosov's** comments on genetic studies confirm this and also he says: 3000 years ago, the vast majority of Europeans spoke Proto-Turkish. It is shown that more than five thousand words in Western languages are rooted in Proto-Turkish. Turkic traces are evident in the Indo-European grammar.

Copeland says he hasn't changed his main argument after reading this article, but adds: **I believe, however, that you should keep going in the direction you are on. Your article will no doubt stir up a lot of people particularly those who specialize in PIE.**

What can the Indo-European disciples say about all these findings? May be: “That Turkish took these words from Indo-European 1000-1500 years ago!” Then where did the previous Turkish go? Okay, let's forget this question too.

Let's say we have given up on our claim that Turkish is fundamental. But if this language, which is still alive and whose 1500 years old written documents exist, is not a ghost... It is still here. Its commonality with the Indo-European languages is evident in all respects. In that case, why don't you take this language into your supreme and divine family?

CONCLUSION

No matter how many questions we ask. No matter which way we reason. Turkish is basic or not. That's an other issue. It is very clear that Turkish beats at the heart of Indo-European languages. The current dominant linguistic theory is a fallacy and must be rejected outright. Because this approach, besides being against science, strengthens the discrimination between nations.



The Turkish-Etruscan legend. The she-wolf who saved a lineage from death. Ancient Turks see the wolf as their mother-ancestor. An important relic from the matriarchal cult. In the photo Romus, Romulus, who are said to have founded Rome.

Etrusk-Turkic Commonalities

Also German-English-Turkish commonalities

List 1

Based on “Etruscan Phrases / Indo-European / Table 1” (Mel Copeland)

(Among the approximately 110-item examples Copeland gave in this table.

Those in italic-bold are Turkish what Copeland wrote. The normal bold ones are my additions in Turkish. Italics at the beginning of the items are Etruscan)

A, in: to, in, at, on; ***içinde***; also... **in-mek** (go down, go in); **ingiz** (go in); **endir** (take inside).

Aca, ace, aci, acer; *kala, kalas, kalı*: to call; ***çağırmak, çakıruu***

Acern: prophesy, augur; **ogur, uğur** (fortune, age, era); augur > augur (German) > **ogur, uğur**

Aces: equal; **eş, eşit, ikili, ikiz** (equal, pair, match, dual, twin); iso > **eşit**; zweierlei > **ikili**

Acil, acılar, acila: eagle; ***bürkit, burgut, bürküt*** (bird?); **ağan, ağar, akan** (soaring, rising to sky); **toğan** (falcon); eagle > adler, aar

Ad, au, cu: with, at, to, towards; **doğru; ye, ya, e, a** (to, toward); **ga** (with); katti, kati, kadu (Hittite); **de, da** (with); add > **kat** > kati (Hittite) > addieren

Age, ages: era (Latin – Eng.); ***devir, door***; **ara** (time between two things, period); **ogur** (a specific time), **öğün**; era > ara (German) > **ara**

Akapa, akim, pasar, mes, ir, ire, iri, gis, tis, iton, itun, motin, mutin: motion, move, pass, passus, proceed, continue; ***taşımak, geçmek, devam etmek, barw,***

bormoq, ket; also... **ak** (Turkish movement root – **ak, akış, akın, aktar** etc.); **er** (arrive); **it** (to send, push)

Akarai: public land, agriculture land; terra, agraria (It.), terre, agraire (F.), **tarım arazisi, agrarlık jer** (Kazakh); **agrar er** (Uzbek); **karık** (agricultural field); **tarla** (agricultural field); **toprak, torpak** (soil, land, field)

Ait: summer, aestas (Latin), **yaz**; aestas > **yaz** > *ait*

Acne, akne, akneo: lamb, sheep; **koyun**

Aker, akro, akrare, akrara, tera, teri: agriculture field, terra, earth; **jer, kara**; kur, kı (Hittite); **kara, yer, kır, torpak, toprak, karık** (land, earth, field, terra, acer); acer > **kır, karık**; terra > **torpak**; yer > earth, erde; grund, ground > **kara**

Aks: vinegar; **sirke, uksus**; essig (German)

Alae: wings; **kol** (army division); **el** (hand, arm)

Aleni: alien; **kelgin**; **el** (foreigner, stranger person, distant place)

Alis: another, other; **öteki** (the other); *alis* > alien > **el**

Ale: nutrition, alimentation; **al, alım** (taking, getting)

Auratum: gold; **altun, altın**; zlatan, zalaty (Croatian, Belarus); kultainen (Finn.)

Am, ama, amar: love; **amrak** (lover, darling)

Anas, anc: hip; kati (Sanskrit); haunch, hancha (Latin); **kalça**

Anna, anas, ane: year, **yıl, an** (time)

Ant, anta: before; **burın, önce, önde**

Anta, anter: to go before, **ön, önde**

Ap, pe, ber: by, with etc. ; **bar** (with); **beraber, birlikte**

Apa: priest, shaman (abbe); **şaman**; also... **apa, aba** (high level important person, high degree)

Aphano: sorrow; **bung** (anxiety, sorrow); **bung** > anxiety > angst

Arc: bow, boga; **yay, yoy, jaa, doga**; **bük, bük-mek** (bend, bow): bow > bogen

Are, aret: air, to be dry; **kurut-mak**

Ar, aras, aros, ari, esari: to plow, cultivate; **östürüü, sür-mek**

Arberture: arbitrator, judge; **yargı, yargıç**

Arepe: creep; **sürün-mek**

Arepes, dei, deia, thei, teim, teo, teus: hell, Hades, damn, damnus, underworld;

Tanrı, Kuday; Tengri (god), **tin** (spirit), **tamu** (hell); **tin** > der Sinn

Armai, armo: arm; **koldar, kuraldar, kurak, qarw, jaraq**

Arpe: cauldron, **kazan**, kessel

Arpo: tree; **darak; direk, terek**; aga, agaccha (Sanskrit) > **ağaç** > baum

Armi, armai: war, guerre, guerra; **uru, uruşma, vuruşma, gür, güreş** (war, fight, battle, wrestle); **gür** > der Krieg

Aska, esi, eso: food; **aş** (food, meal); **aş** > das Essen

Atento: try; **dene-mek**

Ate: father, **ata**

Baba: father, **baba**

Ater, atro, arepes, orco: dark, black; **kara, karanlık, karangı**; dunkel > **tün** (dark, night)

Ava: grandmother; **buvi, aje**

Avil, avils: be, have; **olmak, bolwı, boluu** ; be > **bol**; PIE root of 'have': 'kap'.

Kap: hold, catch, grasp

Avil, cela, celi, celo: quick, rapid; **jıldam, çabuk, çevik, acil, acele** (Arabic origin? Tur.) (immediate, emergent, quick).

Avim, avis, oiso: bird; **kuş**

Batyn: beat; **pat, patak**

Beni, beno, bono: good, beneficial; **beğen, beğen-mek**: to like; bene, bono, bien; **beğen** > mögen (b-m changing)

Bov, vaca: ox, cow; **öküz, ögis, buqa**

Cokar, koko, coke, cogi: carry; **köterw, kötörüü; getir, götür** (bring, take away)

Frater, brater: brother; **birader, bawırım**; 'birader' is said to be Persian. But there are also those who show Turkish roots.

Hechs, heksr: six, **sekiz**: eight

İko, un, uni, une: I; amu, emu (Lyc.); am-mu, mu (Hittite); aham (Sanskrit); **um, ım (m)** (1st person singular verb ending)

İto, iton: to go, go away; **git; git, ket**

Katro, katres, catra: four, **dört**, teteri (Lyc.); chatus (Sanskrit); tetra > **dört**

Mam, mamar, mamu: bosom, hug; kuca (Sanskrit); **meme** (breast), **kucak** (bosom, hug).

Mami, mamu, mater, matro, matru: matri, maata, ambaa (Sanskrit); ama (Basque); ena (Lyd.); annas, ana (Hittite); **ana** (mother)

Mi, me, mia: me, my, mine; **men, ben**: I; **um, im (m)** (1st person singular verb ending)

Nos: our; **uz, us** (verb suffixes point to first person plural)

Octito: eight, asshta (Sanskrit), eizh (Breton), ocht (Irish), **sekiz**

Okr, oke, okri: omen, **bela okumak, kargış** (bad omen)

Patir, patre, baba, teta, teto: attas, atala (Hittite), aita (Basque); **ata, baba**

Pet, panta: pants, panca (Hittite), bost (Basque); pancha (Sanskrit), **beş**

Sa, se, si, sese: self; ssi, sis, sse, si (Hittite); **ösüm, ös, öz** (self)

Septa: seven; sette (Italian); **yedi, yetti**

Sis, sisi: will, desire; **arzu; istek, iste-mek**

Tecum: ten, **on**, zehn

Terti, tertio, tertie: third; **dört** (four) ?

Tua, tue, tuo: two, twice; **iki, ikili, ikiz; ikiz** > twin; **ikinci** > second (additional 's' rule) (*)

Un, on: one; anki, once (Hittite); **ön** (front, first, primum)

Ast: to stand; PIE root 'sta'; **ast**: below, **üst**: up, upper (they express the position of something, just like 'sta')

Airon: air, **hava** (it is said to be Persian or Arabic, but it may be most likely real Turkish), air, avion > **hava**

Etruscan-Turkish Commonalities

List 2

German-English-Turkish Commonalities

Based on “Etruscan Phrases / Glossary” (Mel Copeland)

(Based on the 235 or so items in the letter ‘S’ alone. Bold ones are Turkish.
Italics are Etruscan)

Sa, se, see, sese: to herself, she / **dişi, kişi**

Sac: sack / **sadak, saĝdak** (hunter bag, arrow bag) / sac > sack > **sadak**

Saco, sacv: strain or to filter / **saĝ-mak**: to milk, suck / sacco > suck > saugen > **saĝ**

Sage, sagi, sak: sage / **aka, aga, eke, öke**: old respectable authority, sage / **sagu**: legendry, fable / **sak**: wise

Sakra, sakre, sakreo: the consecrated, sanctuary, to offer / **saklı**: secret, covert, privy, protected / **sak**: wise, wisdom

Sal: health / **saĝlık**: health

Sam, sana, sanis, sanim, sanos: cure, heal, health / **saĝ, saĝlık, saĝaltma** (same meaning) / **saĝ** > sanis > sanitary > sanitar

Sans, santi, santis, sanvos: to consecrate, confirms, holy, sacred, progeny / **san-mak**: suppose, think, imagine / **san**: reputation, renown, appellation

Sari, saris, sarrom, sarrymis: hoe, to weed, cultivate / **sür-mek**: to till / **sür-mek**: to weed / **sar**: covered with plants

Sas, sase: stone / **taş**: stone

Sat, satan, satane, sato: satisfy, to fill / **tod, tot, doy**: to fill up, satisfy

Sater: sower, begetter, father / **ata**: father

Savo (saevio, saevus): rage, to be furious / **yavuz, Yavuz**

Sce, scis: knowing, understanding (science) / **say**: know, count, consider / **sez**: sense / **san**: suppose

Scele, scela, scelum: crime, to commit a crime, calamity / **suç**: crime

Scis, scol: you understand, school, debate / **oku**: read, voice what you understand

Se: himself, he / **kişi**: person (he, she, especially he); **dişi**: person (she)

Sek, seko: cut / **kes, kat, kesek, kezek**

Sek, seg: crop, cornfield, field, rye / **ek-mek, ekin**

Septa: seven / **yedi, yetti** (Italian sette)

Sepi: frequently / **sık** ?

Ser, seramo, seren, seran etc: they join together, connect together / **sermek**: to lay something out to dry, to align ? / **sergen**: shelf ?

Seti, setis: sit, chair etc. / **otur** / **sehir**: sofa

Seu: if / **ise**

Si: supposing that / **ise**

Sikne: sign / **tsig, sig, çizik**: sign, writing, scrape

Siko: to make dry, staunch, drain / **sık-mak**: to make dry, staunch

Sıla, sılar: quiet, silent / **sus-mak, sessiz** ?

Sires: cherry / **kiraz**

Sis: wish / **iste-mek, istek**

Sisi: ourself / **biz, ösüm**

Skal: stairs (scalea, scala) / **seki** / scala > scaena > scene > skala > szene > **seki**

Sok: unite, to combine, associate / **sok**: insert, put / sok > socket > **sok**

Sol: sun / **sol-mak**: fade, wither, discoloured; **gün, güneş**: sun, sonne

Sola, solo: alone / **yalnız** / alone > allein > **yalnız** > solo

Somis: to take, (Latin sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptum): to take, choose, obtain, buy, to put on, to exact / **sömür-mek**: exploit

Son, sone, sona: sound, voice, tone / **ses, ün, tını** / voice > **ses**; sound > **ün**; **tını** > tönnne > ton: der Ton

Sori, soro: smile / **sırit-ma**

Spansa, sparse: spread, scatter / **serpme, saçma** / scatter > streuen > **saçılma**

Sta, stabli, stai, star, ste etc. : stand, station / **ast, üst**: below, upper (they indicate location or degree etc.)

Su: upon / **üst** / *su* > **üst** > der Statist

Som: I am / **im, um** (verb ending pronouns for first person singular) / bin > **ben-men** > *som*

Super, supro: super, up, upper / **aba, apa** (high degree, person has authority) /
up, upper > **apa** > **aba** > öber

Suthi: underneath / **alt, altta, ast** / *suthi* > **ast** > **alt** > alter > under > unter >
ändern

Sanskrit-Turkish Commonalities

List 3

Based on “Etruscan Phrases / Indo-European / Table 1” (Mel Copeland)

(Among the approximately 110-item examples Copeland gave in this table.

Those in bold are Turkish. Italics at the beginning of the items are Sanskrit)

Matri, maata, ambaa: mother / **ana**

Vaksas, kuca: breast, hug / **kucak**: hug, bosom; kuca > hug > **kucak**

Pita, pitaa: father / **ata, baba**

Bhratar: brother / **birader**

Svasr, bhagani: sister / **bacı, abla**

Putrau, son, aatmaja, suta: son, boy / soya (Tocharian) / **oğul, oğlan, boydak, gün oğul...**

Duhitr, kishori: daughter / **kız, kir**: girl; **karı**: woman / girl > **kir** > **karı**

Mayaa, mayi, me: I am, me, my, mine / **ben, men** (me, I am); **m** (verb ending pronoun for first person singular)

Aham: I am / **ben, men** (me, I am); **m** (verb ending pronoun for first person singular); **ben** > bin (German); mein > **men-ben**.

Asmakam: ours / **biz, uz** (verb ending pronoun for first person plural)

Sva: self / **öz, ösüm** (self)

Eka, ekam: one / **iki:** two ?

Tartia: third / **dört:** four ?

Pancha: five / **beş, pençe** (claw, five finger)

Sas, sashta: six / **sekiz:** eight ?

Sapta, saptan: seven, sette (Italian) / **yedi, yetti**

Asshta: eight / **sekiz**

Agga, aggati, ak: move, act / **ak** (Turkish verb root for movement) / agga > act > **ak**

Agrahara, ku: land, agricultural land / **karık, kara, kır, yer**

Siddhadesa, sakunam: augur, omen, sagacity / **eke, öke, öke-lik, ogur, uğur** (very similar and in the same senses)

Amlarasah, suktam: vinegar / **uksus, sirke**

Rtu, varsa, vatsara: age, era / **ara, devir, door**

Viha: air / **hava**

A, an, va, yadvaa: weither / **ya, ya da**

A, akama, aktra, akhata, puras, praka, puratah: before, soon, prior, ante /
birincil, birinci, bura, burada, beri, beriki, önce, önde

Ambu, audakah, salila: water, aqua / **su, ak, akış**

Gatave, caradhyai: to go / **git, git-mek**

Dharmashta: judge / **yargı, yargıç**

Es, esati, tsar, tsarati: creep, slide / **sürün**

Astram, jagara: weapon / **qarw, jaraq**

Katahah: cauldron / **kazan**

Aksika, dru, druma, taru: tree / **terek, direk**

Sukrsna, andhakaramaya, krsna: very black, dark, very dark / **kara, karanlık**

Sada: hour / **saat, ödün, öğün**

İstu: wish / **istek**

Nana: mother / **ana**

İsah: leader / **kösem, baş**

Abhidat, tadayati: beat / **patak, dayak**

Susilah: good behavior / **uslu**

Tarika: boat / **tekne, taka**

Dvikah, dvih, dvi: dual, two / **iki**

Trstati: thirst / **susa-mak** / sate, satiare, satisfy, sato (Etrusk) > **tod, doy**

Bhah, uksan: ox, cow, boeuf, bue / **öküz, boğa, buzağı, buqa**

Akkadian-Turkish Commonalities

List 4

Also German-English-Turkish Commonalities

Based on the English-Akkadian Dictionary, Book 1, Part 1-2 (Mel Copeland)

(Only the letters "a-b-s" were examined. From about 4000 Akkadian words in these chapters. Turkish equivalents in bold. Akkadian ones are italic bold.)

Abandon: to give up, hand over goods, to release persons, populations from captivity, slavery, distraint, service, debt, disease, to make flow, to set free, to loosen, to divorce, to be set free, to be sent... / ***ussuru*** / **sür**-mek: exile, expel, to be sent

Abscess: inflammation, fire signal / ***isatu*** / **ışık, ısıma**: light, blaze / **işaret** > **ışık** > schild > *isatu*

Ablaze: ***isatis*** / **ışık, ısıma**: light, blaze / **kız, kızma** > heiss

Able, able to something: ***le'u*** / **bil**-mek, (**yap-a-bil-mek**): able to do / Welsh, allu; Romanian, capabil; French, capable; English, capable; Latin, capabilis... / **yap** > cap / make > **mek-mak**...

Abort, to abort: miscarry, drop an unborn child, to throw off, to put down or back, to set down, to cast... / ***şalau*** / **sal**-mak: to loose, to leave down...

Absorb: to drink in, to drink regularly or repeatedly, imbibe, suck, to receive libations, quench thirst, to take, swallow medicine in a liquid, to take irrigation

water, be watered, to enjoy water rights, have access to water... / **satu** / **su**
içmek, **sağmak**, **tod** (doymak) / **satu**, sate, satisfy etc. come from the Turkish
word "su" as a root. **Su**: water.

Acacia: **asagu** / **ağaç**, **akağaç** / **ağaç**: tree; aga, agachha (Sanskrit)

Accept, to accept or take objects, apprehend, arrest etc. : Copeland explains
more than 50 meanings for this item. Take, seize, hold, collect, hitch, occupy,
conquer, catch etc. / **şabatu** / **kap**-mak, **topla**-mak ? : capture, hold, collect,
catch etc... / **çoban**: shepherd ?

Acceptans: yes / **jajaja** / **ya**: yes / ya

Accumulate: **kamaru** / **küme**, **kamu**, **cumu**, **kömek**, **kımı** > com (prefix),
cumulus etc.

Accusation: calumny / **karşu** / **kargış**: cursing, damn; **karşı**: against

Add: accumulate / **kamaru** / **küme**, **kömek**, **kımı**

Address, to address someone: to announce (**ünle**-mek) / **sasu**, **zakaru** / **ses**,
seslen-mek (voice, to call, to address) / **zikir** (Arabic root): to say; **sög**, **söyle** >
say > **zikir** > sagen

Affix: to fasten / **padu** / **bağ**, **bağla** / **bağ**, **bağla** > bind > binde > **ban** (Old
Turkish)

After: then, behind, backward / **arki**, **arkat**, **arka** / **arka** (**art**, **terki**)

Again: **tura**, **turram**, **sanis** / **yine**, **gene**; **tur** (turn round, tour) / **dön** > turn; **tur** >
tour; **tur** > **tura** / **sanis** > **yine**, **gene**

An agricultural implement: **argukku** / **orak**: sickle ?

Agricultural land, especially irrigated land: **tamirtu** / **tarım, tarla**

Agricultural work, plowing: **ikkaritu** / evoks “**öküz** and **ikili koşma**”: “ox and yoke” concepts. Yoke > **iki, ikili** (two, twin)

Ague: cold, chill, frost, winter / **kuşşu** / **kış**: winter

Alone: **edekku** / **tek**: alone, one

Aloud: loudly / **saqis** / **sesli, yüksek sesli**

Ambush: **usuptu, suptu, susuptu** / **pusu**

Amount: number (of persons, animals, objects, etc.), string of beads (of a fixed number), recitations of an incantation, figure, counting (as an act or technique), standard of coinage, contingent of soldiers / **minutu** / **bin-min** (thousand); **büyü** (magic) ?

Amulet: also.. neck, necklace, neck scarf, bank of a river, canal, ditch, shore of the sea, edge of a well, rim of a pot, etc. / **ksidu** / **kıyı, kıdı, kaş** (bank of a river, shore of the sea, coast); **kaş** > coast

Anger: **uzzu, uzzadu** / **kızgın, kızgınlık** / heiss > **kız, kızgın**

Animal: **kissigu, kuşu’u, kakkisu** / **kaz, kuzu, kuş, koç, kerkenez** ?

Ankle bone: an ornament, probably in the shape of an astragal / **kişallu** / **aşık**

Announce, appeal: **sasu** / **ses, seslenme, ünleme**

Annul: to dissipate, to disperse, to be dispersed, to rupture, to shatter, to break up, disorganize, to waste, to be smashed, dispersed, to become crushed, to be scattered... / **pararu** / **parça-lamak** (it’s said to be Persian, but it has Turkish root as well)

Anomalous: freakish, monstrous / **uzzubu** / **azmış, azgın, az**

Appear: to become visible / **apu** / **belir-me, apaçık** (appear, obvious, completely clear)

Architectural terms: **tirtu, turru** / **tura** (tower, building, column), **terek, direk** (column)

Area: field, land, terrain / **terpasu** / **toprak, torpak, yer**; terra > **torpak, yer**; earth > **yer** > erde

Arm: limb / **uru** / **karı** (arm, hand) / **karı** > arm > **uru**

Arm: armrest, hand, side part of a horse bit, frond, lobe of the lung, plumage, quill, wing, list, the region of the eyebrow, the eyelid and the eyelashes / **kappu** / **kapak, göz kapağı** (eyelid); **kaş** (eyebrow); **kirpik** (eyelashes); **karı** > arm

Arm: **işu** / **el** (arm, hand)

Arm: strenght / **ishu** / **iş** (work, mission); **erk** > work, power; **erk** > wirken, energie; **erk** > ergo

Army, army encampment: **karasu** / **kışla** (army camp); **karı, kol** (army, arm power); **kol** (army division); **ordu** (horde, army), **yaraq** (weapon), **or** (protected area, army area)

Army: **harranu** / **ordu** (horde, army)

Army: **karasu** / war > **uruş, uruş-ma**; guerra (war) > **gür, güreş**

Arrive: **erebu** / **ermek, erişmek** (dedicated to the Indo-European scholars who made up absurd prefixes for the etymology of the word “arrive”) / **eriş** > arrive > reach

Arrow: **ušu, walwallu / ok** / t'ugwaa, t'laak (Tlingit)

Ask: to request, to crave, desire, to be desired, required / **eresu / erek, irade**: goal, aim, will; **er**: to arrive, will, wish

Assemble: **kamasu / küme, kamu, cumu, kömek, kımı** > com (prefix), cumulus etc. / commun > **kamu** > **kamasu**

Attention, to pay attention: to draw someone's attention to a matter, to heed, to be unmindful of, to stay quiet, to become silent, to keep silent constantly, to listen, to make heed... / **qalu / kal-mak**: to stay, stop, remain...

Attractive, attractiveness: **kuzbanitu, kuzbu / kösnü, kösnül** (sexual desire of especially female); **güzel, gözel** (beautiful)

Aunt: **abi / abla**: grand sister, elder sister

Auspicious day: **uttukku / utkulu kün**: win day

Authoritative, to be authoritative, authority: dominant, to reign, to rule, to control, to act on one's own authority, independently, to act high-handedly, overbearingly toward someone, to have or claim authority to dispose of property, to prevail, to give control, authority over, having right of disposition / **salatu, saltu / saltanat, sultan, sultanlık** (Arabic root) / **Saltuk, saltuk** (Turkish lord's name, it means that it is not subject to any conditions and controls, sole authority... No Turkish article has described it as beautifully as above.)

Axe: **agu, hassinu / kazma** (pickaxe, digger) / Albanian 'kazme' (Copeland)

Awake: to wait / **waku / bekle**: wait (w-b), bekle > wach

Back: **erutu, şu'ru, şeru / arka, sırt**: back / **sırt** > zurück

Back: **arki, arku / arka / arka** > achter

Bad: **matu / bed** (Arabic root), **bad, bat** (Turkish root) (m-b changing)

Bag: **kisu / kese / bursa** > **burış, börk, börs** (k-s) > purse

Bake, to bake: **epu / ekmek, itpek, ötpek** > epu > bake / **piş, pişir**: (bake) > pizza

Bandage: **ulapu, e'al'u / ile-mek, ula-mak, ilmik, ilik, ile, ili...** (to tie, to knot, to connect, with, legare, ligament, league, liga etc.)

Bandage: string, wire / **tal'itu / tel**

Bandage: to wrap, to be girt, to gird oneself, to harness, to hitch, to join, to bind, to fasten, to pack, to tie, to tie things together, to tie knots, construct, to be attached, to conspire etc. / **rakasu / öreke** > distaff / **ör, örme** (knitting, weaving, building wall, building organisation etc.)

Bank of a river, canal: **kibru, kisadu / kıdı, kıyı, kaş / kaş** > coast > küste

Base, basis: **isdu, durussu / üs** (Arabic-Turkic), **baz, bas, tös** (basis, basic, pace, basis) / **durak** (station, pause, pause station)

Basket: **h(g-k)uppu, quppatu, qappatu / kap**: container / **kap** > cup > tasse > **tas**

Basket material: **tetelu / tel** (wire)

Battle: **şulultu, tegu / döv-mek**: beat, **dövüş**: fight / **sü, su**: soldier, army power

Battle or warfare: **sasamu / savaş**: war

Beard, bearded: **ziqnu, zaqnu / sakal**: beard

Behind: **arka, arki / arka**: behind, back

Bend, to bend down completely, bow: **kanasu, kananu / kanırtmak**: bend, to bend off, twist off

Berry, a red berry: **erimu / erik** (general name of fruits in Old Turkish. In new Turkish means 'plum')

Beyond: **el / el** (foreigner, from distant place); **ilgeri, ileri** (ahead, forward)

Bird: **işşuru / kuş**

Bison: **h(g-k)usariq, kusarikku / öküz** > ox > ochse

Block, to block progress: to keep in custody, in confinement, to distrain, to prevent, to hinder, to stop, detain, to keep available, to cease, to hold back, to be delayed, to remain, to stay, to be kept away... / **kalu / kal-mak**: stay, remain, keep, stop etc.

Blood, bloodshed, blood money: **kin / kan**

Bone, ankle bone: **kişallu / aşık, sök** (bone) / “**Achilles** and his heel, heel bone” coincidence has always attracted my attention.

Both: **kilallan / iki, ikisi** (two, both)

Bottle or cup: **h(g-k)ubsasu / kap, şişe**

Bottom land: low land / **uşallu / aşağı**: low

Bowl: **kappu / kap**

Bought, buy: **samu / satın** alma: buy, **sat-ma**: sell, sold

Box: **kuppatu / kap**

Bravery: **qurru, qarradutu / yürekli-yüreklilik** / courage / cor > heart > **cörök, yürek** > herz

Break off a piece, to chip, to trim (wood): **kasapu / kasap** (butcher)

Break, break off: **karatu, karaşu / kır-mak** (break)

Breastbone: **sitqu** (sternum) / **tös, döş** ?

Breath: wind, breeze / **ziqu, sehu / es, esinti**: wind; **soluk**: breath

Bribe: gratuity, gift, a payment share, present / **kadru, tatu / hediye** (Arabic): gift; **öde-me**: payment

Brilliantly: **ellis** / luceo, lucere, luxi (Latin), illumination (Eng.) / **ılduz**: star, **yaldız**: brilliantly, **yaltırık**: sparking

Buffalo: **kişi / öküz**

Bull: **suru / sığır**: cow / **sürü**: herd

Burn: roast / **kau / kavur**: roast

Burned: **kalu / kala** (fire, heat) > calorie

Bury, bury to dead: **qeberu / kabir** (Arabic): grave / **kobuk, kovuk** (cave) are about the grave, also **kof**: hollow tree > coffin / **geber-mek**: to die

Butcher: **kapiru / kasap**

Sack: leather sack / **kursinnu / kese** / bursa (medical term – pouch) > **burış, börk, börs** (k-s) > purse

Sacred area: **kirsu, kiuru / korunmuş, korugan, koru**

Sacred: **ellu / ulu**

Sacred: **kussudu / kutsal**

Sacrifice: **kisau** / **kesim, kesimlik**

Safe: health, well being / **salamu, salmu** / **sağ, sağlam** / salus, sanitas, sanitary
> **sağ**

Sage: **asisu** / **us** > wise, wisdom, wise

Salt: **tabtu, tabti** / **tuz, tubuz**

Salted: **sittu** / **tuzlu**

Sash: belt / **h(k-g)usannu** / **kuşak** (cloth wrapped around the waist) / belt > **bel**
(waist) / **kuşat**: surround, siege

Sash: tie, band / **riksu** / **ör, örük, örgü** (knit, tie, weave)

Satisfy: **sibu** / pertaining to take enough water, **suya doymak, tod, toy, doymak** / thirst, sate, sat etc.

Savory (delicious): **zateru** / **tat, tatlı** > taste

Saying: **teltu, kataduggu** / **de-mek** / dico (Latin), tell, talk etc. / say > **söyle** > sagen

Scarce: **aqalu, saqlu** / **eksik** (short, deficient)

Scare, scared: **gararu** / **korku** / **korku** > horror > graus > **ürkü**

Scatter: **pararu** / **parçala** (Turkish-Persian root): breaking into piece / part, partial etc. > **parça, barça** (not Barcelona, Old Turkish) ☺; **barça**: piece, pieces of something) / **baraka** > barrack > barge > arca: boat (Etrusk)

Sea shore: **kissadu** / **kaş** > küste

Sea: **marratu** / **müren** (river) / mare (Latin)

Season (winter): **kuşşu** / **kış**

Secluded: **parsu** / **parçalı, barça** / partial, part > **parça**

Secret: **psiris, sarqis** / **sır** (Old Turkish but Arabic root?): secret; **giz**: secret

Section: **kişru** / **kes, kesir, kesim** ('kes' old Turkish root: cut, sek; **kesir**: fraction; **kesim** (New Turkish): division

Seed: **eresu** / **üren, ürendi**: germ, seed / **üreme**: seminal, breeding, germination, kern, korn

Seize: **kasadu** / **kuşatma**: siege; **kavrama**: hold; **kapma**: seize, kapern

Seize: **şabatu** / **kapma**

Select: **nasaqu** / **seç** > choose

Sell, to sell: **pasaru** / **pazar, bazar** > bazaar / **baz** > peace > pax

Semen: **zeru** / **üren, ürendi, üreme** (seed, breeding); **er suyu**: semen

Separate: **haramu, urru** / **or**: cut; **ayır**: separate; **ara**: interval, break, intermediate

Sequel: **arkitu** / **arkası**

Servant: follower, soldier / **ardu** / **ardçı**

Seven: **sintunnu** / **yedi, yetti** / Italian sette

Sexual arousal: **uzzu** / **az-mak**

Sexual desire: **nissu** / **arzu** (Persian?), **istek, az** (sexual desire)

Sexual intercourse: **suhhu (sukku)** / **sikiş** > sex

Shadow, shade: **şillu, şilulu** / **kölge, gölge ?** / **çadır** (tent) > shade, shadow

She: **issi** / **dişi, kişi, kız, kir** (female, person, girl, girl, girl)

Shear: **gazazu, gizzu** / **kes**: cut; **kırk, kırp** > shear, crop

Sheep: **su'u** / **kuzu**: lamb

Sheep: **kununnitu, kianakku** / **koyun**

Shoot arrow: throw away / **salu** / **sal-mak**: throw

Shoot of a plant: **saruru, şurrusu** / **sürgün**

Shorn: **gizzu, gazzu** / **kesilmiş, kesik**

Shout: **sasu, sisitu** / **ses**: voice, **seslenme**: shout

Silence: **sissu, qalu, qalis** / **sus, sus-mak; kal, kal-mak**: stop, stay, keep on a position / **sissu** > quiet (Copeland) > **sus** > **kal**

Silt: mud / **teru, terutu** / **torpak** > terra: soil

Sitting, sit down: **asbu, asabu** / Sanskrit 'as, aste': sit down, settle down / **aşağı**: down, low

Skin, to pull off the skin, to strip off: **Sah(g-k)atu, kuşu, kaşu** / **soy, soy-mak** / soksuka, suksuka (Hittite) (Copeland)

Slander, to break off: **karaşu** / **karalama**: slander, **kargış**: damnation, curse; **kır**: break

Slaughter: **karasu, qatalu** / **katliam** (Arabic root) / **kır**: cut, kill; **kırım**: slaughter

So much: **akukia** / **çok**: much, many

So that: **kima** / **ki**

Soil: **qaqqaru** / **kara** (land) / **kara** > ground > grund

Sound: **sasu** / **ses**

Soured milk: **kissidu** / **kesik** > casein > cheese > kase (German)

Sow seed: **zaru** / **üren, ürindi, üreme** / germ > **üren** > das Erreger

Spawn: **erutu, urru** / **üre, üreme**: breeding

Speak: **zakarü** / **zikir** (Arabic root) > dikr, dakara (Arabic): to say; **de, de-mek** (Turkish root): to say, dico (Latin) / **sö**: to say, **söyle**: say, **söz**: word, remark / **sö, söz** > **zikir** > **zakarü** > sagen

Speak: **dababu** / **de, demek** / dikr, dakara (Arabic), dico (Latin)

Spear: **ariku, arkatu, sukurru** / **kargı**

Spear, needle: **dalü** / **delici**: piercing

Speck, speckle: **h(k-g)irdu, karatu** / **kir**: stain, **kara**: stain, speckle

Sphincter: contracting, constriction / **isiltu** / **kısıлма, kasılma**

Spill, spill out: **tabku, tabaku** / **tök, dök** ?

Spleen: **tulimu** / **dalak**

Split: **sarmu** / **yar, yarma**

Spot: **nuqdu** / **nokta** (Arabic root)

Spouse: **haaru, (k-g)aaru** / **karı**

Spread: **taru** / **tarıt-ma, dağıtma** (spreading seeds) / **tarım**: agriculture

Spread: **supparu** / **serpme** / ser (Hittite), sparse (Etruscan), span (English) (Copeland) / **ser**: spread

Sprinkle: **zaru** / **serp**

Stable master, royal stable master, cattle pen overseer: **tarbaşu, in akil tarbaşi**
? (Copeland) / **tavar başı** ? (stable boss, stable chief) ☺

Stake: **ziqpu / sopa**

Stay, to stay: **kalu / kal, kalma, kalım**

Steal: **h(g-k)alalu / çal, çalma**

Step: **nakbasu, kabasu, uzuzzu / bas, basmak** > pace

Steward (cup bearer): **saqu / saki**: water and drink server

Stiff: **saggu, sagagu / sıkı**: stiff, strict

Sting, sting fly: **zaqatu, zaqqitu / sok, sokma, sokucu**

Stolen property: **şibitti, şibuttu / çap, çapul**: booty / şibut > **çapul** > booty

Stop: **kalu / kal**

Store: heap up, pile up, to stock, to add / **tabaku, sapaku, kamaru / topla, küme, kümele / topla** > deponere > depot

Straight: **tarşu, tariştı / doğru / doğru** > through > durch > true

Strap: **e'al'u / ileme, ulama, ilmek, ilişirme**: to tie, band... etc.

Structure: rule, regulation, decree / **riksu** / erect, reg, Reich, reign, regal, regular, ergo etc. > **dik, direk, doğru, erk...**

Submit: sign / **sakanu / tsig, sig, çizik** > sign > **sakanu**

Success: **kasittu / utku**

Suck, suckling child: **enequ, tenequ / em, emme**: to suck (**meme**: breast); **enik, enük**: baby animal

Sudden: **h(g-k)amtu** / imdi, şimdi (just now)

Sue: search, seek / **se'u** / ius, iustitia (Latin); justice (English); iusi (Etrusk)
(Copeland) / **yasa**: law / **yasa** > se'u > ius > iustia > justice > iusi

Summer: **keşu** / **yaz** / aestas (Latin) > **yaz**

Summon: to call / **sisu, sisitu** / ses, seslenmek

Sun light: **saruri, saruris** / **sarı**: yellow; **sarığ** (the colour that fade by sun, solaris
> **sol-mak**)

Superb, supreme: **suturu** / **üstün**

Supervisor: **asirtu** / **üst**

Supplementary payment: **utaru** / **ödeme, ut** (payment, earn)

Surface, area: **qaqqaru** / **kara**

Surround: **kaşaru** / **sar, kuşat** / sur, surround > **sar; kuşak, kuşat** > **kaşaru**

Sway: **sabu, tararu** / **salla, titre** (sway, tremble)

Sweep: **susuratu** / **süpür**

Swell, swollen: **hesu, nasu** / **şiş, şişme** / swell > **siğil** > **sivilce** > schwellen

(*) Some Proto-Turk roots take "s" in front of them when migrate to the West.

We call this the null 's' rule.